

## Office of the Secretary, HUD

explosion or fire prone nature is predicated on level topography with no intervening object(s) between the hazard and the project. Application of the standards can be eliminated or modified if:

(a) The nature of the topography shields the proposed project from the hazard.

(b) An existing permanent fire resistant structure of adequate size and strength will shield the proposed project from the hazard.

(c) A barrier is constructed surrounding the hazard, at the site of the project, or in between the potential hazard and the proposed project.

(d) The structure and outdoor areas used by people are designed to withstand blast overpressure and thermal radiation anticipated from the potential hazard (e.g., the project is of masonry and steel or reinforced concrete and steel construction).

### § 51.206 Implementation.

This subpart C shall be implemented for each proposed HUD-assisted project by the HUD approving official or responsible entity responsible for review of the project. The implementation procedure will be part of the environmental review process in accordance with the procedures set forth in 24 CFR parts 50 and 58.

[61 FR 13334, Mar. 26, 1996]

### § 51.207 Special circumstances.

The Secretary or the Secretary's designee may, on a case-by-case basis, when circumstances warrant, require the application of this subpart C with respect to a substance not listed in appendix I to this subpart C that would create thermal or overpressure effect in excess of that listed in § 51.203.

[61 FR 13334, Mar. 26, 1996]

### § 51.208 Reservation of administrative and legal rights.

Publication of these standards does not constitute a waiver of any right: (a) Of HUD to disapprove a project proposal if the siting is too close to a potential hazard not covered by this subpart, and (b) of HUD or any person or other entity to seek to abate or to col-

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lect damages occasioned by a nuisance, whether or not covered by the subpart.

### APPENDIX I TO SUBPART C OF PART 51— SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The following is a list of specific petroleum products and chemicals defined to be hazardous substances under § 51.201.

#### HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS

Acetic Acid	Ethyl Benzene
Acetic Anhydride	Ethyl Dichloride
Acetone	Ethyl Ether
Acrylonitrile	Gasoline
Amyl Acetate	Heptane
Amyl Alcohol	Hexane
Benzene	Isobutyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate	Isobutyl Alcohol
Butyl Acrylate	Isopropyl Acetate
Butyl Alcohol	Isopropyl Alcohol
Carbon Bisulfide	Jet Fuel and
Carbon Disulfide	Kerosene
Cellosolve	Methyl Alcohol
Cresols	Methyl Amyl Alcohol
Crude Oil	Methyl Cellosolve
(Petroleum)	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Cumene	Naptha
Cyclohexane	Pentane
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propylene Oxide
Ethyl Acetate	Toluene
Ethyl Acrylate	Vinyl Acetate
Ethyl Alcohol	Xylene

#### HAZARDOUS GASES

Acetaldehyde	Liquefied Natural
Butadiene	Gas (LNG)
Butane	Liquefied Petroleum
Ethene	Gas (LPG)
Ethylene	Propane
Ethylene Oxide	Propylene
Hydrogen	Vinyl Chloride

(Primary Source: "Urban Development Siting with respect to Hazardous Commercial/Industrial Facilities," by Rolf Jensen and Associates, Inc., April 1982)

[49 FR 5105, Feb. 10, 1984; 49 FR 12214, Mar. 29, 1984]

### APPENDIX II TO SUBPART C OF PART 51— DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS; CAL- CULATION METHODS

#### I. Background Information Concerning the Standards

(a) Thermal Radiation:

(1) *Introduction.* Flammable products stored in above ground containers represent a definite, potential threat to human life and structures in the event of fire. The resulting fireball emits thermal radiation which is absorbed by the surroundings. Combustible structures, such as wooden houses, may be